



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/23479
27 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In recent weeks, the Lebanese Government has undertaken an intensified campaign to blame Israel for trying to "thwart any attempt to bring harmony to Lebanon". The letters from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon addressed to the Secretary-General of 17 January 1992 (S/23435) and 21 January 1992 (S/23453) are but the latest examples of the Lebanese Government's allegations vis-à-vis Israel. The charges contained in the Lebanese letters not only reverse the order of cause and effect but also rely upon inaccurate data, including some geographical errors.

In his letter of 21 January 1992, the representative of Lebanon states in paragraph 2 that, "Israel has been able to cut off the Rashaf-Hadatha road and build a new road linking Rashaf to Beit Yahoun within the so-called 'security zone', which is virtually tantamount to incorporating Rashaf into the area occupied by Israel and isolating it from the rest of the country." As the UNIFIL deployment map attached to the report of the Secretary-General of 21 July 1991 (S/22829) indicates, the village of Rashaf is clearly situated inside the security zone maintained by Israel. Moreover, since for many years roads have existed linking Rashaf to Beit Yahoun, there would be no need to build a new one in order to "incorporate" Rashaf into the said area. The necessity to block the road from Rashaf to the village of Hadatha situated north of the security zone arose in order to prevent the use of the road by the extremist Shiite organization Hizbollah to introduce arms and ammunition, including car bombs and explosive devices, into the area. Access to and from the village by its residents continues to be unimpeded and no limitations have been imposed on the supply of foodstuffs and other goods.

The allegations of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon in his letters would appear to be somewhat self-contradictory. In his letter of 17 January, he claims that the Lebanese Army "has confiscated all heavy and medium weapons", thereby in effect admitting that it has not confiscated light weaponry. Yet in the same sentence, the representative of Lebanon then claims that the Lebanese Army has "banned all forms of armed presence in areas under its control". If the Lebanese Army has indeed "banned all forms of armed

presence" then why has it failed to confiscate light weaponry? And if it has failed to confiscate light weaponry, then it has obviously not "banned all forms of armed presence". Surely, the representative of Lebanon is aware that it is rifles and handguns which constitute the basic tools of the terrorists' trade. In fact, the Lebanese Minister of the Interior, Sami al-Khatib, declared just a few days ago that, "weapons of resistance are not included in the decision of the Lebanese Government to collect weapons from the militias" (Voice of the Mountain, 18 January 1992).

Furthermore, in his letter of 17 January, the representative of Lebanon cites what he describes as "some major constructive developments", yet he completely overlooks the major destructive developments which have taken place, such as the escalation of terrorist activities in southern Lebanon. Since the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the south, there has actually been a marked increase in the number of incidents and casualties as a result of terrorist actions, which have more than doubled in 1991 as compared with 1990. The representative of Lebanon fails to even mention the destabilizing role which has been played by Hizbollah, despite the fact that it is the Hizbollah which bears much of the responsibility for the precarious and unstable situation in southern Lebanon.

The leaders of Hizbollah make no attempt to hide their intentions. They are quite explicit about their opposition to peace and their use of violence. Sheikh Abbas Musawi, Secretary General of the Hizbollah, vowed to step up terrorist attacks against Israel as part of a "pan-Islamic campaign to foil the [Madrid] conference" (Washington Times, 30 October 1991). On 9 April 1991, Sheikh Naim Qasim, Deputy Secretary General of Hizbollah, said that, "Frankly, we think that the only solution to the Palestinian problem is through the continuation of military jihad against the Zionist entity. There is absolutely no other solution, and there can be no reconciliation, negotiations, sitting around tables or American or international assurances. The resistance rifle alone can liberate and alone can achieve victory and glory" (Voice of the Oppressed; FBIS-NES-91-070, p. 42). On 6 December 1991, the Voice of Lebanon quoted Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, the spiritual leader of Hizbollah, as saying in a Friday sermon that "We have to understand that dealing with Israel is prohibited ..." (FBIS-NES-91-236, p. 60). On 18 December 1991, Hizbollah issued a statement which said that "the Arabs must walk out of these farcical negotiations ... Now they must submit to the will and aspirations of their people, who reject the mere presence of the Zionist entity, much less reconciliation with it" (Voice of the Oppressed; FBIS-NES-91-244, p. 32).

Operating with cruel indifference to the fate of innocent Lebanese civilians, Hizbollah and other terrorist organizations continue to use civilian centres as bases of operation. Therein lies the true cause of the suffering of the civilian population of southern Lebanon. Though the representative of Lebanon purports to be anguished over the situation of the population in the area, the Government of Lebanon has done nothing to halt or prevent Hizbollah activities. In fact, it has tacitly and explicitly encouraged Hizbollah and other organizations to continue with their acts of terrorism.

Recently, Lebanese Prime Minister Omar Karamah said that, "the resistance serves as a bargaining chip in our hands, and we are unable to halt it since it has bases and reservoirs of force which nourish it. It is known that the Hizbollah organization is the main factor which continues to stand and to carry out acts of resistance. If we launch strikes against their bases in Beirut or the Bekaa, then it would mean that we will silence it and possibly enter into conflict with it at an inconvenient moment for us" (Al-Hiyat, 21 December 1991). The Lebanese Minister of the Interior, Sami al-Khatib, declared that, "We are with the resistance with all our heart" (Voice of the Mountain, 18 January 1992). Just last week, Lebanese Minister of State Abdallah Alamein stated that, "resistance is our choice and we shall continue with it until the liberation of the land" (Voice of the People, 20 January 1992). Minister Alamein has also said that, "We are a part of the factions participating in the resistance" (Al-Rayeh, 10 January 1992).

By refusing to disarm Hizbollah and other terrorist organizations and by unabashedly praising their acts of bloodshed, the Lebanese Government has demonstrated itself to be unwilling to abide by its international obligations to prevent activities within its territory directed towards organizing, instigating, assisting and participating in acts of violence and terror across Israel's northern border. Such obligations are part and parcel of the Charter of the United Nations and other related international norms and declarations, particularly the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation Among States in Accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970).

The unwillingness of the Lebanese Government to take the necessary steps to halt the violence is no doubt due in part to the power and strength of Hizbollah's patron, the Government of Iran, and to the acquiescence of Syria. Teheran has furnished Hizbollah with training, weaponry, financial and political support, thereby enabling it to persist with its acts of terror and intimidation.

The references made in the above-mentioned letters of the representative of Lebanon to the resolutions of the Security Council pointedly fail to note the 35,000 Syrian troops and hundreds of Iranian Revolutionary Guards who are stationed on Lebanese soil. Syria's interference in Lebanese internal affairs makes a mockery of Lebanon's sovereignty and is a clear violation of its territorial integrity and political independence.

The position of Israel regarding southern Lebanon remains unchanged. Israel has no territorial claims on any part of Lebanese territory. Lebanon has failed to carry out its international obligations and to prevent the use of its territory for acts of terrorism against Israel. With a view to detecting and preventing the organization of terrorist activities and access by terrorist elements to Israel's northern border areas, Israel has found it necessary to undertake security functions and patrols in a narrow zone of the south of Lebanon. Such security arrangements are essential for Israel as long as there exists a threat that acts of violence and terror will continue to

emanate unimpeded from Lebanon. Once the threat no longer exists, there will no longer be any need for Israel to undertake such security functions.

Israel believes that the appropriate forum for the resolution of outstanding issues between the two countries lies in the bilateral negotiations which have been taking place within the framework of the peace process. This process is based upon the principle of direct face-to-face negotiations without preconditions. Yet even as Lebanon has been participating in the negotiations, it has been sanctioning and legitimizing acts of violence and terror, acts which are wholly incompatible with Lebanon's participation in the talks.

For its part, Israel is committed to the success of the peace process and hopes that the other parties to the negotiations will adhere to the principles underlying the talks and will negotiate in good faith so as to facilitate a solution to the conflict in the region.

I should be grateful, Excellency, if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23480
27 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF GABON TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Pursuant to paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), I have the honour to inform you that the Gabonese Republic neither produces nor exports weapons and military equipment. In any event, the Gabonese Republic undertakes to comply with the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Denis DANGUE REWAKA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23481
27 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries for the period from 10 to 21 January 1992, as follows:

1. At 1400 hours on 10 January 1992, a pick-up truck was seen proceeding from the Iranian rear in the direction of geographical coordinates 446648 east of Naft Khanah. Fourteen persons, including ten civilians, alighted from the truck and pitched two 80-pound tents inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).
2. At 1115 hours on 13 January 1992, a group of individuals from the Iranian side moved the Iranian post located to the right of the former Al-Husayn guard post from geographical coordinates 413113 to geographical coordinates 411110 inside the area of separation in the central sector.
3. At 0900 hours on 14 January 1992, a pick-up truck was seen coming from the Iranian rear and stopping close to the Khusrawi guard post at coordinates 433047. Seven persons alighted from the vehicle and proceeded to dig a slit trench inside the area of separation in the central sector.
4. At 1435 hours on 19 January 1992, a group estimated to consist of six persons from the Iranian side was observed building an observation post at geographical coordinates 842189 near Sayf Sa'd inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Mandali).
5. At 0915 hours on 21 January 1992, the Iranian side set up oil company drilling equipment at geographical coordinates 451661 opposite Naft Khanah inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).
6. At 1230 hours on 21 January 1992, the Iranian side pitched an 180-pound tent, which was then occupied by four persons in military uniform, at geographical coordinates 450660 opposite Naft Khanah inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Khanaqin).

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-AMBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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S/23482
27 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I am pleased to inform you that the United States Air Force has continued to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

17-18 January 1992

Thirty-six sorties flown by 17 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,000-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

18-19 January 1992

Twenty-seven sorties flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,000-9,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil, Amadiyah, Rawanduz and Ayn Zalah.

At 0920 hours, two F-111s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 500 km/h and at an altitude of 1,000 m.

At 1035, 1150 and 1220 hours, three formations, each consisting of two F-16s, overflew Faruq airfield at speeds of 500-700 km/h and at altitudes of 50-500 m.

20-21 January 1992

Twenty-three sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-9,000 m, centred on Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

At 1512 hours, a two-aircraft formation circled over an area to the south of the 36th parallel, 10 km south of Tall Afar, at a speed of 75 km/h and at an altitude of 8,000 m.

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21-22 January 1992

Thirty sorties flown by 14 two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-7,000 m, centred on Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Arbil, Rawanduz and Amadiyah.

At 0905 hours, two F-16s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 500 m.

At 0955 and 1110 hours two formations, each consisting of two F-111s, overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 500 m.

22-23 January 1992

Twenty-one sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-7,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

23-24 January 1992

Twenty-five sorties flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-7,500 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah, Rawanduz and Sinjar.

24-25 January 1992

Twenty-three sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations and five single aircraft at speeds of 600-850 km/h and at altitudes of 1,500-6,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Dohuk, Sinjar, Dukan, the area to the west of Rawanduz, Amadiyah, Zakho and Ayn Zalah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23483
28 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982, and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 21 January 1992 (S/23452) and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Recalling the addendum to the Secretary-General's report of 22 January 1991 (S/22129/Add.1 dated 28 January 1991),

Taking note of the letter dated 17 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/23435),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 July 1992;
2. Approves the overall objective of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 33 of his report (S/23452), aimed at promoting the greater effectiveness of UNIFIL;
3. Approves in particular the recommendations summarized in subparagraphs 59 (c) (i) and (ii) of the report contained in the addendum to the Secretary-General's report of 22 January 1991 (S/22129/Add.1 dated 28 January 1991);
4. Invites the Secretary-General to consider further, in consultation with the troop-contributing countries, how to achieve the overall objective referred to in paragraph 2 above, and to take action on the objectives in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

6. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

7. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.



Security Council

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S/23484
28 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The purpose of this letter is to report a development concerning the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

In accordance with its mandate of assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area and as already reported to the Security Council (S/22129, para. 28 and S/22829, para. 29), UNIFIL has held discussions with the Lebanese military authorities concerning arrangements for the transfer to the Lebanese Army of responsibility for security in certain areas presently controlled by UNIFIL. The deployment of the Lebanese Army last year to other parts of south Lebanon, including the Tyre pocket, has added impetus to those discussions, and a mixed military working group comprising representatives of the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL has now submitted a recommendation whereby UNIFIL would hand over to the Lebanese Army the western part of the Ghanaian battalion sector, west of Marakah.

The Commander of the Lebanese Army has informed the Commander of UNIFIL that the Government of Lebanon has accepted the mixed working group's recommendation. I, too, welcome it and have decided to accept it. The proposed step will continue the process of deploying the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon, thus helping to re-establish the Government's authority in the area. It will also enable UNIFIL to strengthen its deployment elsewhere in the area of operation, where there is a greater need for its presence. The handover is to take place as soon as the necessary practical arrangements have been made.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

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S/23485
28 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 20 January 1992 (S/23484) concerning UNIFIL has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

The members of the Council note the contents and welcome in particular the plan for UNIFIL to hand over to the Lebanese army the western part of the Ghanaian battalion sector, west of Marakah, enabling UNIFIL to strengthen its deployment elsewhere in its area of operation.

(Signed) D. H. A. HANNAY
President of the Security Council



General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/77
S/23486
28 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a message addressed to you by the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin.

I should be grateful if you would distribute the present letter and its annex as a document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly under the items entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty", "General and complete disarmament" and "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

ANNEX

Message dated 27 January 1992 from the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin, to the Secretary-General

Now that Russia has cast off the fetters of totalitarianism and is restored to freedom and democracy, the most important task facing it is the definition of its role in the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security. This includes its role viewed in the light of the special responsibility conferred on Russia by the status of permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Situated at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, in a territory which is the ancestral native land of many peoples of several continents, Russia is called upon to perform at last its unique historical mission and to become a link joining East and West.

The performance of this key task presupposes two very important prerequisites: the creation of stability within the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the implementation of constructive cooperation with other States in the strengthening of international security.

Motivated by a recognition of this lofty responsibility towards the world, Russia and also Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine have taken steps designed to ensure reliable joint control over nuclear weapons and non-proliferation of such weapons and we have acted to preserve a nucleus of unified armed forces with a joint command and to promote agreement between nationalities.

Together with other members of the international community, Russia is prepared to make its weighty contribution to the creation of a single global space of cooperation and security. We intend to be guided by precisely this long-term goal when we formulate and implement our policy with regard to arms limitation and reduction.

The swift march of freedom, which in the course of a few months toppled the remaining imperial structures, has with historical inevitability restored to Russians the true values shared by the rest of the civilized world - personal freedom, freedom of choice, initiative and entrepreneurship and the rule of law.

The "iron curtain", which was reinforced by the "beseiged fortress" doctrine imposed on the people and which separated us from the rest of the world, has finally collapsed.

The elimination of the artificial division of the world into two hostile camps is the great event of the end of the twentieth century. The world is again finding its unity on the solid basis of democratic values and human rights. Mankind is entering a new era.

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In the existing conditions of qualitatively new political realities, the international community must radically reinvestigate the problems of ensuring international and national security.

As far as Russia is concerned, the concept of its nation-wide security will henceforth be based on principles of effective global and regional military and political stability.

The construction of a new world order based on general democratic values and norms of law requires all States to adopt radical measures to dismantle the superfluous military capabilities preserved through inertia and to reduce them to such levels that peoples will at last be liberated from fear of the possible destruction of human civilization itself.

As we advance towards a humane and demilitarized world order, we must not, of course, overlook the challenges to the international community and to stability and prosperity on the planet which may be created by the wishes of other irresponsible politicians. A united and indivisible world, which is advocated by Russia and by all the States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States, presupposes the existence of effective mechanisms of collective opposition to any act of aggression and international lawlessness. The structures of national armed forces must to a greater extent than is now the case be geared to the goals of ensuring collective security. Accordingly, Russia will do everything possible to promote the further strengthening of the role of the United Nations and its component institutions in the maintenance of peace. If necessary, this will include the provision of our armed forces, in accordance with constitutional procedures, to participate in appropriate international activities.

Russia declares that it is prepared to cooperate with all States and international organizations to this end. It reaffirms that it will not use armed force against any State or States in any circumstances whatsoever, except in response to aggression against Russia, its friends and allies, and will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

A key element of our efforts to create a single global security space will be active participation and cooperation in the process of arms limitation and reduction.

Disarmament is a traditional priority of Russia. This goes back to the Hague conferences at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, of which Russia was the initiator. And today disarmament is seen by us as one of the most important instruments for ensuring national security and strengthening international peace and stability.

As the successor State to the former USSR, Russia reaffirms all its obligations under bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements in force and signed on the subject of arms limitation and disarmament and will strictly observe them.

/...

As regards military-political and military-strategic questions, we shall steadfastly abide by the following long-term policies.

We shall organize the armed forces in such a manner that they cannot be used for purposes other than defence and peace-keeping activities in accordance with decisions of the international community.

On the road to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, we shall strive to reduce nuclear forces to the minimum level which would guarantee that there will be no war. Incentives to making a first disabling strike must also be eliminated.

We are no longer adversaries of the United States and the other NATO countries and we consider as obsolete a situation in which we aim our nuclear sights at each other. We must by joint efforts decisively deliver ourselves from this legacy of the period of confrontation and "cold war".

The processes of nuclear disarmament, which the interests of the peoples of the world so insistently require us to implement, will be incomplete and inadequate if they are conducted solely within the framework of relations between Russia and the United Nations. The other nuclear Powers - China, the United Kingdom and France - must not remain on the sidelines and continue the uncontrolled build-up of their offensive nuclear arsenals. This could already in the next few years destabilize the international situation. They must also participate in the processes of genuine nuclear disarmament.

In addition to the elimination of nuclear weapons, we support the complete elimination of all other types of weapons of mass destruction under effective control.

We favour the adoption of effective measures to strengthen the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and also of the means of their delivery.

We advocate the maximum mutual openness and predictability, as well as measures of trust in the military sphere, including military doctrines, defence budgets, plans for the organization and activities of armed forces and the international arms trade.

We are open to cooperation in the elaboration of additional measures designed to avert the outbreak of war through accident, miscalculation or terrorism and to prevent military incidents.

We shall cooperate and participate in the creation of collective security structures on the basis of the United Nations Charter.

The pursuit of these long-term disarmament policies requires the very rapid adoption of a series of effective measures - both in cooperation with our partners and unilaterally - in all the key directions of the process of arms limitation and reduction.

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Strategic offensive arms

The Treaty on strategic offensive arms has been submitted for ratification to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. The process of ratification of the Treaty has also begun in the United States.

Russia wishes not to rest on its laurels but, together with the United States, to move forward ever faster along the road to the curtailment of superfluous military structures, particularly nuclear structures. Further to the Treaty on strategic offensive arms, we have already taken a whole series of major unilateral measures. About 600 strategic ballistic missiles have been removed from combat duty, a whole series of military programmes for the creation of new types of strategic offensive arms has been curtailed, and measures have been taken to increase strategic stability and predictability.

As you see, the policy of good example in relations between Russia and the United States in the matter of the reduction of nuclear arsenals is already bearing real fruit and it must be developed by every possible means.

With this aim, we have decided on new initiatives designed to accelerate the process of nuclear disarmament.

In addition, I have sent President George Bush the proposals of Russia for new, far-reaching reductions in strategic offensive arms.

Following the reductions which we have proposed on each side, there would remain a total of 2,000 to 2,500 strategic nuclear devices. In other words, the existing strategic arsenals of Russia and the United States would be radically reduced.

I intend at the forthcoming meeting with President George Bush at Camp David to discuss in detail and in a constructive spirit questions relating to further major reductions in strategic offensive arms.

Tactical nuclear weapons

We have also already undertaken, in parallel with the United States of America, major measures to cut tactical nuclear weapons. Currently, such weapons of the former USSR are located in the territory of three States - Russia, Belarus and Ukraine. Pursuant to the agreement reached between the States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States, all tactical nuclear munitions will be relocated to Russia by 1 July 1992.

Production of nuclear warheads for ground-launched tactical nuclear missiles, nuclear artillery shells and nuclear mines has been halted. Stocks of such tactical nuclear munitions will be eliminated.

/...

I say also that Russia will eliminate one third of the sea-launched tactical nuclear weapons and half of the nuclear warheads for ground-to-air missiles. We have already taken steps towards this end.

With a view to the total elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in the foreseeable future, Russia will, in addition to these steps that are already being taken, cut by half its stocks of air-launched tactical nuclear munitions.

Anti-ballistic missiles and space

Russia confirms its adherence to the Treaty on anti-ballistic missiles, which is one of the effective means of limiting the strategic arms race and an important factor in the maintenance of strategic stability.

While maintaining this position of principle, we are prepared to continue open-minded discussion of the United States proposal on limited non-nuclear anti-ballistic missile systems. Our final attitude to this idea will be determined by the extent to which it meets the objective of strengthening strategic stability against a background of sharp cuts in strategic offensive arms.

I declare Russia's readiness, on a basis of mutuality with the United States of America, to eliminate existing anti-satellite systems and to work out an agreement for a total ban on weapons specially designed to attack satellites.

Prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and of the production of fissile materials for use in armaments

Russia is resolutely in favour of all nuclear weapons tests being prohibited. We are abiding by the one-year moratorium on nuclear explosions proclaimed in October 1991, and we hope that the other nuclear Powers will also refrain from conducting nuclear tests. An atmosphere of mutual restraint would promote the reaching of agreement not to conduct such tests at all.

In the interests of finally resolving this problem, we propose to the United States of America the renewal of the phased bilateral talks on the further limitation of nuclear weapons tests.

Russia intends to continue implementing the programme for halting the production of weapons-grade plutonium. Industrial reactors for the production of weapons-grade plutonium will be shut down by the year 2000, and some of them, under an accelerated timetable, as early as 1993. We confirm our proposal to the United States of America to reach agreement on a monitored cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons.

Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
and means of their delivery

As the successor State to the USSR, Russia naturally reaffirms its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including those devolving on it as a depositary. We are counting on the early accession to the Treaty, as non-nuclear States, of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, and also of the other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Russia declares its full support for the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and advocates a strengthening of the effectiveness of its safeguards.

We are pleased that an understanding has been reached on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

We intend to take further steps to ensure that export from Russia should not lead to the proliferation of means of mass destruction. From the specific standpoint, we are as of now working on the issues involved in arriving at the principle of "comprehensive IAEA guarantees" as a condition of our peaceful nuclear exports and in officially adhering, as an equal participant, to the international regime for the non-proliferation of missiles and missile technology. We support the efforts of the "Australian group" with respect to the monitoring of chemical exports.

It is our intention to adopt domestic legislation regulating the export from Russia of "dual-purpose" materials, equipment and technologies which could be used to develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as military missiles. We are also establishing an effective system for the State monitoring of such exports. We shall institute the closest cooperation and coordination between all States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States on these issues.

Russia supports the guidelines approved at London in October 1991 by the major conventional weapons exporting countries on trade in armaments, and will abide by them.

Conventional weapons

The treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe has been submitted to the Russian Parliament for ratification. There is an understanding with the other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States to whose territory the applicability of the treaty extends that they will also ratify it.

Russia confirms its intention, jointly with the other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States, to reduce the armed forces of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by 700,000.

Russia attaches great importance both to the talks currently under way in Vienna on strength reductions and confidence-building measures and to the forthcoming new talks, after the "Helsinki-II" conference, on security and cooperation in Europe. These new talks could become a full-time Europe-wide forum for seeking approaches to the establishment of a collective Europe-wide security system.

Russia will seek to reach agreement in negotiations with China on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in the frontier region.

Another important contribution to the strengthening of stability will be made by our decision not to hold in 1992 major manoeuvres involving more than 13,000 troops, and this not only in the European, but also in the Asian, part of the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

We also hope that there is a possibility of signing in the very near future a treaty on an "open skies" regime.

Chemical weapons

We are in favour of the earliest possible conclusion - in 1992 - of a global convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons which, while effectively barring the possession of chemical weapons, would not impair the lawful economic interests of its parties.

Russia is abiding by the agreement signed with the United States in 1990 on the non-production and destruction of chemical weapons. However, the deadlines it specifies for the destruction of such weapons will require some adjustment.

All the chemical weapons of the former USSR are located in the territory of Russia, and it will take responsibility for destroying them. We are preparing a State programme for destroying such weapons, and are ready to cooperate in this matter with the United States of America and other interested countries.

Biological weapons

Russia is in favour of the strict implementation of the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons and of the establishment on a multilateral basis of an appropriate monitoring mechanism and for the implementation of measures to build confidence and promote openness.

Russia, as a party to the 1972 Convention, repudiates those parts of the reservations made by the USSR to the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of chemical and bacteriological methods which relate to the possibility of retaliatory use of biological weapons.

Defence budget

Russia will continue to make substantial cuts in its defence budget and to apply them to social issues.

In 1990-1991, defence expenditures in comparable prices were already reduced by 20 per cent, and within this figure expenditures on the purchase of armaments and technology were cut by 30 per cent.

In 1992, we intend to cut military expenditures by a further 10 per cent (in 1991 prices). The volume of arms production in the coming year will be approximately half that for last year.

Conversion of military production

Russia welcomes the international cooperation in the field of conversion of military production, and will for its part encourage it by establishing a "most favourable treatment regime" and instituting tax concessions for relevant joint projects. Conversion will be carried out at maximum advantage to the nation.

These are the main lines of Russia's policy in the field of arms reduction and disarmament. We are open to ideas and proposals from other States aimed at strengthening international peace and security. Through joint efforts, a stable world can and must be guaranteed.



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/77/Corr.1
S/23486/Corr.1
29 January 1992

ARABIC AND ENGLISH ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Annex, page 4, fifth paragraph, line 4

For United Nations read United States



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/854
S/23487
28 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 31
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY AND PEACE
INITIATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 24 January 1992 from the Permanent
Representative of China to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the letter and its annexes addressed to you on 19 December 1991 by the representatives of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama (A/46/829-S/23310). In paragraph 34 of annex I, there has appeared the designation "Republic of China". This runs counter to the letter and spirit of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) adopted on 25 October 1971. Hence, the appearance of such a designation in United Nations documents is totally inadmissible. We cannot but express our regret. I hereby wish to reaffirm that there is only one China in the world, that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese Government opposes any kind of official relations with the authorities in Taiwan on the part of countries having diplomatic relations with China.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
of the People's Republic of China to
the United Nations



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23488
29 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF LUXEMBOURG TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 16 December 1991, to convey the following information concerning the measures taken by Luxembourg to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).

Since the beginning of July 1991, Luxembourg has placed an embargo on shipments of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia, pursuant to the embargo imposed by the States members of the European Community on 5 July 1991. This decision by the European Community was reported on 3 January 1992 by the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations (see document S/23359). The decisions pertaining thereto and the texts of resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) have been brought to the attention of all the forums and parties concerned.



General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/856
S/23489
30 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of Turkmenistan for admission to
membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 17 January 1992 from the President of Turkmenistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the President of Turkmenistan
addressed to the Secretary-General

Turkmenistan, which I have the honour to represent, is a country with a long history that has played an important role in the development of world culture and science of which ancient Merv has justifiably been considered the centre. However, for a number of historical reasons, the Turkmenian people subsequently lost its statehood, and the restoration of statehood became the cherished dream of the Turkmenian people.

Our people acquired a great deal of experience in nation-building and achieved significant social progress when Turkmenistan was part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. However, rigid centralization in all areas hampered the full development of democratic processes in society and civilized statehood, which was not in keeping with the demands of the times. In that connection, the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Turkmenistan was adopted on 22 August 1990; the Declaration clearly defined the mutual relations of the Republic with the centre and the Union Republics and prospects for Turkmenistan's independent development.

The general referendum on independence held on 27 October 1991, in which 94 per cent of the population voted for the full independence of Turkmenistan, reflected once and for all the free choice of our people and once again demonstrated its unity, of which we are exceedingly proud. The results of the referendum were unanimously approved at a session of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmenistan.

Today Turkmenistan, which has great economic potential, has embarked on the path of independent development. Turkmenistan exercises full control over its entire territory and is conducting a peaceful policy based on the peace-loving traditions of the Turkmenian people and conforming to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Mr. Secretary-General, allow me, in accordance with the Declaration on the State Sovereignty of Turkmenistan of 22 August 1990, the results of the general referendum of 27 October 1991 and Turkmenistan's desire to become part of the international community, to appeal to you on behalf of the people of Turkmenistan to support the full participation of Turkmenistan in the world community of States.

I request that you consider this letter as the official application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations in conformity with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Assuming that our request will be granted, Turkmenistan officially assumes, on the basis of this application, its obligations as a Member of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter - obligations that it can and wishes to fulfil.

Turkmenistan would be very grateful if you would consider this request as a matter of priority and allow the delegation of Turkmenistan to participate in the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

(Signed) Saparmurat NIYAZOV
President of Turkmenistan



General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/856/Corr.1
S/23489/Corr.1
3 February 1992

ARABIC, CHINESE, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND RUSSIAN ONLY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership
in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Page 1

The paragraph should read

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of Turkmenistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 20 January 1992 from the President of Turkmenistan to the Secretary-General.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/47/78
S/23490
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 27 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Mozambique to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your kind attention, the text of a communiqué released by my Government on 23 January 1992 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pedro Comissario AFONSO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué released by the Government of Mozambique
on 23 January 1992

Following a military operation carried out by Mozambican governmental forces on 16 January 1992 against a RENAMO stronghold in the region of Ngungue, Estompene, elevation 314, an area located 5 kilometres from the border with South Africa, our forces spotted a light aircraft overflying the area of operations.

At the same time, the Government forces also spotted what appeared to be a white Toyota land-cruiser pick-up truck approaching the area and withdrawing shortly afterwards. This was immediately followed by sounds of machine-gun fire accompanied by a huge explosion which released a thick smog covering the entire area occupied by governmental forces.

As a result, our forces started to develop strange reactions and abnormal sensations, namely, skin irritations, burning, deep thirst and weakness.

Subsequently, some soldiers died; others were rendered paralysed, mentally affected; and others lost their sight and hearing abilities.

Preliminary medical reports from the military hospital in Maputo, the capital city of Mozambique, suggest the possibility of chemical warfare intoxication and contamination.

At the invitation of the Mozambican authorities, a medical team from South Africa made up of military and civilian personnel was dispatched to Maputo, where it joined a national medical team in the collection of evidence from the victims and from the site of the incident, with a view to determining the exact nature of the explosion.

Some of the evidence collected was left with the South African team, while the other part remained with Mozambican authorities, for further studies and analysis by a third country or relevant institution for the determination of the facts.

The Government of Mozambique launches an urgent appeal to the international community for assistance in its efforts to determine the nature of the weapon involved, as well as the treatment of injured people in this grave incident.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/857
S/23491
30 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement released by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, dated 29 December 1991, concerning Kuwait's recognition of the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

A/46/857
S/23491
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Statement by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers

Out of Kuwait's belief in respecting the will of peoples for self-determination and deciding the course of their future, and out of concern for the ties of friendship and cooperation with all the Republics of the Commonwealth, the State of Kuwait declares its recognition of the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States and stresses its keenness on enhancing this relationship with all these Republics.



General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/858
S/23492
30 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 28 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statement released by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers, dated 15 September 1991, concerning Kuwait's recognition of the independence of the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Republic of Lithuania (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/23492
English
Page 2

ANNEX

Statement by the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers

Affirming the principled policy of respecting people's right to self-determination in which Kuwait believes, the Council of Ministers issued its decree (No. 7) endorsing Kuwait's recognition of the Republics of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The Council wished their peoples sustained progress, prosperity and stability, and stressed that Kuwait was looking forward to a positive, constructive cooperation with them towards achieving common interests and strengthening international peace and security.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23493
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 29 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would kindly request you to convey to Prime Minister John Major the attached letter, dated 29 January 1992, addressed to him by President Fernando Collor on the occasion of the forthcoming meeting of the Security Council to be held at the level of Heads of State or Government.

I would also request that this letter and its annex be distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ronaldo Mota SARDENBERG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Brazil to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the President of the Federal
Republic of Brazil addressed to the Prime Minister of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. It is with great pleasure that I write to you in your capacity as President of the meeting of the United Nations Security Council, to be held on 31 January 1992 at the level of heads of State or Government.
2. Brazil will be following with great interest the proceedings of this unprecedented summit level session of the Council. The meeting will be held as momentous changes continue to take place in international relations, changes that will inevitably affect the legitimate political and economic interests of all member States of the United Nations.
3. The convening of this meeting, bringing together leaders from all regions of the world - from countries large and small, developed and developing - will in our view contribute to an auspicious renewal of the commitment on the part of all States concerned to multilateral diplomacy and to the basic rules of international law enshrined in the United Nations Charter. It also reflects a welcome realization that dialogue and cooperation on problems of common interest can and should be enhanced by a process of revitalization of the United Nations, through the fuller utilization of the potential of the different principal organs of our Organization, in accordance with the Charter.
4. Keenly aware of the unique nature of the challenges to be faced by the Security Council in the coming years, Brazil hopes to see the Council increasingly able to function effectively as the organ which, acting on behalf of all members of the United Nations, has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.
5. It is because the Council must act on behalf of the full membership of the Organization in carrying out its duties under this responsibility that we believe that member States should give careful consideration to suggestions that have been made with regard to the need to restructure the composition of the Security Council, which has remained unchanged for almost three decades.
6. I hope that the summit meeting of the Council - a timely initiative on which you, Mr. Prime Minister, are to be congratulated - will be a landmark in the process of strengthening the role of the United Nations in the promotion of peace and security for all States.
7. I would kindly request you to convey the text of this message to the other heads of State or Government of the member States of the Security Council.



General Assembly Security Council

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29 January 1992
ENGLISH
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE
NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS
ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 29 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the statement of 27 January 1992 by the President of the Russian Federation, B. N. Yeltsin, entitled "Russia's Policy in the Field of Arms Limitation and Reduction".

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated as an official document of the Security Council in connection with the Security Council Summit Meeting, to take place on 31 January 1992, and also as an official document of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under the agenda items entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty", "General and complete disarmament" and "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session".

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION,
B. N. YELTSIN, ENTITLED "RUSSIA'S POLICY IN THE FIELD
OF ARMS LIMITATION AND REDUCTION"

27 January 1992

My address today is devoted to a vitally important issue.

I am referring to practical measures by Russia in the field of arms limitation and reduction.

Our position of principle is as follows: nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the world must be eliminated.

Of course, this must be done gradually and on an equal footing.

In this vitally important task, we are open to cooperation with all States and international organizations, including cooperation within the framework of the United Nations.

The measures which I shall speak about today have been prepared on the basis of ongoing cooperation with the States participating in the Commonwealth and are in accordance with the agreements reached at the meetings of their leaders in Minsk, Alma-Ata and Moscow.

Russia considers itself the successor to the USSR with regard to the responsibility for carrying out international obligations.

We reaffirm all the obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in the field of arms limitation and reduction which were signed by the Soviet Union and are currently in force.

The leadership of Russia confirms its commitment to the policy of radically reducing nuclear weapons and ensuring the maximum security of nuclear arms and all installations related to their development, production and maintenance.

Russia is putting forward an initiative to establish an international agency for the reduction of nuclear weapons.

At subsequent stages, this agency could gradually assume the task of monitoring the entire nuclear cycle, from uranium mining and the production of deuterium and tritium to waste storage.

The measures which we are undertaking in the field of disarmament do not in any way undermine the defence capability of Russia or the States of the Commonwealth. The specific aim is a reasonable minimum sufficient level of nuclear and conventional weapons.

/...

This is our main principle in building armed forces.

Its implementation will make it possible to save considerable resources. They will be used for civilian purposes and to carry out reforms.

Today, conditions are ripe for taking a number of major new steps aimed at arms reduction. We are taking some of them on a unilateral basis and others under conditions of reciprocity.

We have done and intend to do the following as a matter of top priority:

First, in the field of strategic offensive arms. The Treaty on strategic offensive arms has been submitted for ratification to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. The process of ratification of the Treaty has also begun in the United States. I consider that the implementation of this highly important document, including its adoption by Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, must be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

But even before the entry into force of the Treaty, Russia has taken a number of major steps aimed at reducing its strategic arsenal:

- About 600 land-launched strategic ballistic missiles, or almost 1,250 nuclear devices, have been removed from stand-by alert;
- 130 underground launching silos for intercontinental ballistic missiles have been eliminated or are about to be eliminated;
- The missile launching installations on six nuclear submarines are ready for dismantling;
- Programmes for developing or modernizing several types of strategic offensive arms have been terminated.

The strategic nuclear arms deployed in the territory of Ukraine will be dismantled in shorter periods of time than previously planned. The corresponding agreements have been reached.

I would emphasize here that this does not involve unilateral disarmament on our part. The United States is taking parallel steps on the basis of goodwill.

Nevertheless, it is now possible and necessary to make considerably more progress in this direction.

The following decisions have been recently taken:

- The production of TU-160 and TU-95 MS heavy bombers is being halted;

/...

- The production of existing types of long-range air-launched cruise missiles is being halted. On a reciprocal basis with the United States, we are prepared to renounce the development of new types of such missiles;
- The production of existing types of long-range sea-launched nuclear cruise missiles is being curtailed. No new types of such missiles will be developed. At the same time, we are prepared - on a reciprocal basis - to eliminate all existing long-range sea-launched nuclear cruise missiles;
- We are halting exercises using a large number of heavy bombers. This means that no more than 30 may be used in a single exercise;
- The number of nuclear submarines equipped with ballistic missiles on combat-ready patrol has been halved and will be further reduced. We are prepared to halt, on a reciprocal basis, the practice of combat-ready patrolling by such submarines;
- Within a period of three years, instead of seven years, Russia will reduce, to an agreed level, the number of strategic offensive arms on stand-by alert;
- In this way, we shall reach the level provided for under the corresponding Treaty four years earlier.

If there is mutual understanding on the part of the United States, we could make even speedier progress in this direction.

We believe that the strategic offensive arms still in the possession of Russia and the United States of America after the reduction should not be aimed at targets in each other's territory. In the next few days, important talks will take place with the leaders of the Western countries. Proposals have been drawn up for a new, deep cut in strategic offensive arms, which will reduce them several-fold, to 2,000-2,500 strategic nuclear weapons on each side.

We hope that the other nuclear Powers - China, France and the United Kingdom - will also join in the process of nuclear disarmament.

Second, tactical nuclear weapons. Major measures have already been undertaken, in parallel with the United States of America, to make cuts in these weapons.

Production of nuclear warheads for ground-launched tactical nuclear missiles, nuclear artillery shells and nuclear mines has recently been halted. Stocks of such tactical nuclear munitions will be eliminated.

Russia will eliminate one third of its sea-launched tactical nuclear weapons and half of its nuclear warheads for ground-to-air missiles. Steps have already been taken towards this end.

/...

We also intend to cut by half the stocks of air-launched tactical nuclear munitions.

The remaining air-launched tactical nuclear weapons could, on the basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, be removed from the fighting units of the front-line (tactical) air forces and located at centralized storages bases.

Third, anti-ballistic missiles and space. Russia confirms its adherence to the Treaty on anti-ballistic missiles. It is an important factor in the maintenance of strategic stability.

We are prepared to continue open-minded discussions of the United States proposal on limited non-nuclear anti-ballistic missile systems. Our principle is well known. If this will strengthen strategic stability in the world, and Russia's security, we will support such an approach.

I also declare Russia's readiness, on a basis of reciprocity with the United States of America, to eliminate existing anti-satellite systems and to work out an agreement for a total ban on weapons specially designed to attack satellites.

We are prepared to work out jointly, and then to establish and jointly operate, a global defence system to replace the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Fourth, nuclear weapons tests and the production of fissile materials for use in armaments. Russia is resolutely in favour of all nuclear weapons tests being prohibited. We are abiding by the one-year moratorium on nuclear explosions proclaimed in October 1991, and we hope that the other nuclear Powers will also refrain from conducting nuclear tests. An atmosphere of mutual restraint would promote the reaching of agreement not to conduct such tests at all.

In the interests of finally resolving this problem, we may, while gradually phasing out tests, propose to the United States of America a renewal of the bilateral talks on the further limitation of nuclear-weapons tests.

Russia intends to continue implementing the programme for halting the production of weapons-grade plutonium. Industrial reactors for the production of weapons-grade plutonium will be shut down by the year 2000, and some of them, under an accelerated timetable, as early as 1993. We confirm our proposal to the United States of America to reach agreement on a monitored cessation of the production of fissile materials for weapons.

Fifth, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of their delivery. Russia reaffirms its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including those devolving on it as a depositary. We are counting on the early accession to the Treaty, as non-nuclear States, of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, and also of the other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

/...

Russia declares its full support for the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and advocates a strengthening of the effectiveness of its safeguards.

We intend to take further steps to ensure that our exports do not lead to the proliferation of means of mass destruction.

Work is now under way on Russia's adherence to the principle of "comprehensive IAEA safeguards" as a condition of our peaceful nuclear exports.

Russia intends in principle to join the international regime for the non-proliferation of missiles and missile technology. We support the efforts of the "Australian group" with respect to the monitoring of chemical exports.

The Russian Federation proposes to adopt domestic legislation regulating the export from Russia of "dual-purpose" materials, equipment and technologies which could be used to develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as military missiles.

A system is being established for the State monitoring of such exports. We shall institute the closest cooperation and coordination among all States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States on these issues.

Russia supports the guidelines for trade in armaments approved in London in October 1991.

Sixth, conventional weapons. The Treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe has been submitted to the Russian Parliament for ratification. The other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States to whose territory the applicability of the treaty extends also attach importance to ratifying it.

Russia confirms its intention, jointly with the other States participating in the Commonwealth of Independent States, to reduce the armed forces of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by 700,000 in actual strength.

Russia attaches great importance to the talks currently under way in Vienna on strength reductions and confidence-building measures, and also to the new talks on security and cooperation in Europe.

The latter could become a full-time Europe-wide forum for seeking approaches to the establishment of a collective Europe-wide security system.

Russia, in cooperation with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, will seek to reach agreement in negotiations with China on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in the frontier region.

It has been decided not to hold in 1992 major manoeuvres involving more than 13,000 troops, and this not only in the European, but also in the Asian, part of the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

We also hope that there is a possibility of signing in the very near future a treaty on an "open skies" regime.

Seventh, chemical weapons. We are in favour of the earliest possible conclusion - in 1992 - of a global convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. This is needed in order effectively to bar the possession of chemical weapons, without impairing the lawful economic interests of the parties.

Russia is abiding by the agreement signed with the United States in 1990 on the non-production and destruction of chemical weapons. However, the deadlines it specifies for the destruction of such weapons will require some adjustment.

All the chemical weapons of the former USSR are located in the territory of Russia, and it will take responsibility for destroying them. We are preparing a State programme for this purpose.

We are ready to cooperate in this matter with the United States of America and other interested countries.

Eighth, biological weapons. Russia is in favour of the strict implementation of the 1972 Convention on the Prohibition of Biological Weapons, the establishment on a multilateral basis of an appropriate monitoring mechanism, and the implementation of measures to build confidence and promote openness.

In view of the fact that the implementation of the Convention is lagging behind, I declare that Russia repudiates those parts of the reservations which relate to the possibility of retaliatory use of biological weapons. They were made by the USSR to the 1925 Geneva Protocol for the prohibition of the use in war of chemical and bacteriological methods.

Ninth, the defence budget. Russia will continue to make substantial cuts in its defence budget and to apply them to social issues.

In 1990-1991, defence expenditures in comparable prices were already reduced by 20 per cent, and within this figure expenditures on the purchase of armaments and technology were cut by 30 per cent.

In 1992, we intend to cut military expenditures by a further 10 per cent (in 1991 prices). The volume of arms purchases in the coming year will be approximately half that for last year.

Tenth, conversion. Russia welcomes the international cooperation in the field of conversion of military production, and believes that it should be intensified.

For our part, we will encourage such cooperation by establishing a "most favourable treatment regime" and instituting tax concessions for relevant joint projects.

Citizens of Russia!

I have just described the Russian Federation's plan of action in relation to arms reduction and disarmament. I hope it will enjoy your support and meet with understanding on the part of all peoples of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

I am convinced that it is fully in the interests of our country and the other States of the world. If it can be made a reality, our life will become not only more tranquil and secure, but also more prosperous.

A few hours ago the President of the United States of America, George Bush, addressing the American people, made a proposal for a radical reduction in nuclear potential and the strengthening of measures to promote stability in relations between our countries.

He and I have had preliminary consultations on these matters, and are engaging in a dialogue on the practical implementation of this policy and of the initiatives that have been put forward. It is apparent that the positions of the two sides are not far apart.

This augurs well for success in reducing offensive nuclear weapons.

Thank you for your attention.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23495
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3040th meeting on 29 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The Situation in the Middle East":

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (S/23452) submitted in conformity with resolution 701 (1991).

"They reaffirm their commitment to the full sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries. In this context, they assert that any State shall refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

"As the Security Council extends the mandate of UNIFIL for a further interim period on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), the members of the Council again stress the need for the implementation of that resolution in all its aspects. They reiterate their full support for the Taif Agreement and commend the Lebanese Government for its continuous successful efforts to deploy units of its army in the south of the country in full coordination with UNIFIL. The members of the Council urge all the parties concerned fully to support UNIFIL.

"The members of the Security Council express their concern over the continuing violence in southern Lebanon and urge all parties to exercise restraint.

"The members of the Security Council take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his staff in this regard and commend UNIFIL's troops and troop-contributing countries for their sacrifices and commitment to the cause of international peace and security under difficult circumstances."



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23496
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3041st meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Security Council, to congratulate the Republic of Armenia on the decision which the Council has just taken. By resolution 735 (1992) the Council has recommended to the Assembly the admission of the Republic of Armenia to membership in the United Nations.

"This is a significant moment for our Organization, and for the Republic of Armenia. Armenia's solemn commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

"The members of the Council are confident that Armenia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities. We look forward to welcoming its representatives and to working closely with them."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23497
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3042nd meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"The Security Council has just recommended that the Republic of Kyrgyzstan be admitted to membership in our Organization. It is with great pleasure that, on behalf of the members of the Council, I congratulate the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on this happy and historic occasion. We look forward to this further strengthening of the principle of universality.

"Kyrgyzstan has much to contribute to the work of the United Nations. Its commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the Charter is noted with great satisfaction.

"All the members of the Council look forward to the day, in the near future, when Kyrgyzstan will join us as a member of our Organization. We look forward to meeting the representatives of Kyrgyzstan here at United Nations Headquarters, and to working closely with them."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23498
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3043rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"The Council has just adopted resolution 737 (1992) recommending the admission of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the United Nations. This recommendation will shortly be before the General Assembly, for the final stage of the process of admission. On behalf of the members of the Council, it is my privilege to congratulate the Republic of Uzbekistan on this happy and historic event.

"Uzbekistan has solemnly undertaken to fulfil all the obligations of the Charter, and this is most welcome. The members of the Council are confident that Uzbekistan will have much to contribute to the many tasks of this Organization. We look forward to welcoming the representatives of Uzbekistan as colleagues and working with them in all the various fora of the United Nations."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23499
29 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3044th meeting of the Security Council, held on 29 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Tajikistan on the occasion of the Council's recommendation that Tajikistan be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

"All the members of the Council are confident that Tajikistan will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization. In today's changing world, the principle of universality is ever more important. We note with great satisfaction Tajikistan's commitment to uphold the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations Charter, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

"In conclusion, I should like to address to the Republic of Tajikistan the warmest greetings of the members of the Council."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23500
31 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the conclusion of the 3046th meeting of the Security Council, held at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992 in connection with the item entitled "The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council.

"The members of the Security Council have authorized me to make the following statement on their behalf.

"The Security Council met at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York on 31 January 1992, for the first time at the level of Heads of State and Government. The members of the Council considered, within the framework of their commitment to the United Nations Charter, 'The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security'. 1/

1/ The meeting was chaired by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the President of the Security Council for January. Statements were made by His Excellency Dr. Franz Vranitzky, Federal Chancellor of Austria, His Excellency Mr. Wilfried Martens, Prime Minister of Belgium, His Excellency Dr. Carlos Alberto Wahnnon de Carvalho Veiga, Prime Minister of Cape Verde, His Excellency Mr. Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of China, His Excellency Dr. Rodrigo Borja-Cevallos, Constitutional President of Ecuador, His Excellency Mr. François Mitterrand, President of France, His Excellency Dr. Géza Jeszenszky, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Personal Emissary of the Prime Minister of Hungary, His Excellency Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Prime Minister of Japan, His Majesty Hassan II, King of Morocco, His Excellency Mr. Boris N. Yeltsin, President of the Russian Federation, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. John Major MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, His Excellency Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America, His Excellency Dr. Carlos Andrés Pérez, President of Venezuela and His Excellency Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Personal Emissary of the President of Zimbabwe, as well as by the Secretary-General, His Excellency Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

"The members of the Security Council consider that their meeting is a timely recognition of the fact that there are new favourable international circumstances under which the Security Council has begun to fulfil more effectively its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"A time of change

"This meeting takes place at a time of momentous change. The ending of the Cold War has raised hopes for a safer, more equitable and more humane world. Rapid progress has been made in many regions of the world, towards democracy and responsive forms of government, as well as towards achieving the Purposes set out in the Charter. The completion of the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa would constitute a major contribution to these Purposes and positive trends, including to the encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

"Last year, under the authority of the United Nations, the international community succeeded in enabling Kuwait to regain its sovereignty and territorial integrity, which it had lost as a result of Iraqi aggression. The resolutions adopted by the Security Council remain essential to the restoration of peace and stability in the region and must be fully implemented. At the same time the members of the Council are concerned by the humanitarian situation of the innocent civilian population of Iraq.

"The members of the Council support the Middle East peace process, facilitated by the Russian Federation and the United States, and hope that it will be brought to a successful conclusion on the basis of Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

"They welcome the role the United Nations has been able to play under the Charter in progress towards settling long-standing regional disputes, and will work for further progress towards their resolution. They applaud the valuable contribution being made by United Nations peace-keeping forces now operating in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

"The members of the Council note that United Nations peace-keeping tasks have increased and broadened considerably in recent years. Election monitoring, human rights verification and the repatriation of refugees have in the settlement of some regional conflicts, at the request or with the agreement of the parties concerned, been integral parts of the Security Council's effort to maintain international peace and security. They welcome these developments.

"The members of the Council also recognize that change, however welcome, has brought new risks for stability and security. Some of the most acute problems result from changes to State structures. The members of the Council will encourage all efforts to help achieve peace, stability and cooperation during these changes.

"The international community therefore faces new challenges in the search for peace. All Member States expect the United Nations to play a central role at this crucial stage. The members of the Council stress the importance of strengthening and improving the United Nations to increase its effectiveness. They are determined to assume fully their responsibilities within the United Nations Organization in the framework of the Charter.

"The absence of war and military conflicts amongst States does not in itself ensure international peace and security. The non-military sources of instability in the economic, social, humanitarian and ecological fields have become threats to peace and security. The United Nations membership as a whole, working through the appropriate bodies, needs to give the highest priority to the solution of these matters.

"Commitment to collective security

"The members of the Council pledge their commitment to international law and to the United Nations Charter. All disputes between States should be peacefully resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

"The members of the council reaffirm their commitment to the collective security system of the Charter to deal with threats to peace and to reverse acts of aggression.

"The members of the Council express their deep concern over acts of international terrorism and emphasize the need for the international community to deal effectively with all such acts.

"Peacemaking and peace-keeping

"To strengthen the effectiveness of these commitments, and in order that the Security Council should have the means to discharge its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, the members of the Council have decided on the following approach.

"They invite the Secretary-General to prepare, for circulation to the Members of the United Nations by 1 July 1992, his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping.

"The Secretary-General's analysis and recommendations could cover the role of the United Nations in identifying potential crises and areas of instability as well as the contribution to be made by regional organizations in accordance with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter in helping the work of the Council. They could also cover the need for adequate resources, both material and financial. The

Secretary-General might draw on lessons learned in recent United Nations peace-keeping missions to recommend ways of making more effective Secretariat planning and operations. He could also consider how greater use might be made of his good offices, and of his other functions under the United Nations Charter.

"Disarmament, arms control and weapons of mass destruction

"The members of the Council, while fully conscious of the responsibilities of other organs of the United Nations in the fields of disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, reaffirm the crucial contribution which progress in these areas can make to the maintenance of international peace and security. They express their commitment to take concrete steps to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations in these areas.

"The members of the Council underline the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament; to prevent the proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction; to avoid excessive and destabilizing accumulations and transfers of arms; and to resolve peacefully in accordance with the Charter any problems concerning these matters threatening or disrupting the maintenance of regional and global stability. They emphasize the importance of the early ratification and implementation by the States concerned of all international and regional arms control arrangements, especially the START and CFE Treaties.

"The proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The members of the Council commit themselves to working to prevent the spread of technology related to the research for or production of such weapons and to take appropriate action to that end.

"On nuclear proliferation, they note the importance of the decision of many countries to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and emphasize the integral role in the implementation of that Treaty of fully effective IAEA safeguards, as well as the importance of effective export controls. The members of the Council will take appropriate measures in the case of any violations notified to them by the IAEA.

"On chemical weapons, they support the efforts of the Geneva Conference with a view to reaching agreement on the conclusion, by the end of 1992, of a universal convention, including a verification regime, to prohibit chemical weapons.

"On conventional armaments, they note the General Assembly's vote in favour of a United Nations register of arms transfers as a first step, and in this connection recognize the importance of all States providing all the information called for in the General Assembly's resolution.

"In conclusion, the members of the Security Council affirm their determination to build on the initiative of their meeting in order to secure positive advances in promoting international peace and security. They agree that the United Nations Secretary-General has a crucial role to play. The members of the Council express their deep appreciation to the outgoing Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, for his outstanding contribution to the work of the United Nations, culminating in the signature of the El Salvador peace agreement. They welcome the new Secretary-General, His Excellency Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and note with satisfaction his intention to strengthen and improve the functioning of the United Nations. They pledge their full support to him, and undertake to work closely with him and his staff in fulfilment of their shared objectives, including a more efficient and effective United Nations system.

"The members of the Council agree that the world now has the best chance of achieving international peace and security since the foundation of the United Nations. They undertake to work in close cooperation with other United Nations Member States in their own efforts to achieve this, as well as to address urgently all the other problems, in particular those of economic and social development, requiring the collective response of the international community. They recognize that peace and prosperity are indivisible and that lasting peace and stability require effective international cooperation for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of a better life for all in larger freedom."
